

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

GOLD 45 3-4.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The sales of Cotton here this day have amounted to 1200 bales, with a dull market. Middlings 67 1/2c. per pound. Gold is quoted here this day at 45 3/4.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, October 30.—The returns received up to the present time, and nearly all have come to hand, would indicate that Col. Orr has been elected Governor of the State by a very small majority. Gen. HAMPTON will be delighted if this be true. He has been much injured by the war in his pecuniary affairs, and he declined to become a candidate for the office, because he thought that his own private business required his personal supervision. Apart from this, it is said by those who are best informed, that at the time of his nomination Col. Orr told him that he (Col. Orr) would withdraw if he (Gen. Hampton) was a candidate, and Gen. Hampton told him that he was not. Under these circumstances there is no man in the State who will so gladly congratulate Col. Orr as the gallant general who constantly led his brothers to victory, and whose position in the hearts of his fellow-citizens is even higher than will be the exalted place that he must occupy in history. All who know anything of his high tone, gentle bearing and chivalric bravery, whether citizens of the South or of the North, whether late companions in arms or former foes—all men of every party, will be pleased to know that the President has informed Governor Perry, by telegram, that the pardon of the Bayard of South Carolina will be granted.

The two Houses of the General Assembly met to-day at the College—the House of Representatives in the hall of the Claiborne Society and the Senate in the Lecture Room of Professor LeCompte. Your readers are too familiar with the college to require any further description. The room in which the House meets is a little too small, and for a little while to-day your correspondent feared that he would be obliged to remain standing. The kindness of Mr. Boatright, the Messenger, found him a table and chair, and relieved him from the necessity of watching and noting the proceedings in an upright position.

Business has at last really begun, and from present appearances it is likely to continue for some time to come. Some of the members desire to adjourn after the elections until the regular session, but their number is becoming every day smaller and smaller. Many desire to go down to Charleston, but, as I wrote to you before, to do this would require a two-thirds vote, which it will be impossible to get, and which, if gotten, would require all of the offices to be moved to Charleston; as the only way in which the Legislature could at present constitute a quorum would be by making that city the seat of government. The majority of the members at present seem determined to finish all work on hand before adjournment, and will not be found to keep them for some weeks, if they are disposed to wait so long.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Henery offered a resolution to provide for the recovery of the Free Schools of Charleston, which have been seized by the United States Officers as abandoned lands, for the purpose of re-commencing our system of free school education. The Senate sent a message to the House, informing it of a resolution to refer to the Solicitor, to inquire into the legal right of the South Carolina Railroad to destroy the Camden Branch, and to instruct him to take such measures as may be necessary to protect the rights and interests of the public. As a similar resolution had been already referred by the House to the Committee on Railroads, this resolution was referred to the same Committee.

Col. Wagoner, the able Chairman of our delegation, gave notice in the House of his intention to introduce, on to-morrow, a bill to encourage emigration from Europe. No man, in either House, is better than Col. Wagoner, to prepare such a bill. The subject of emigration has already been considered by him, and he is the father of the bill. The subject of deep interest to the State, as much of her future prosperity may depend on a large influx of honest, hard-working sober farmers and artisans from the over-crowded population of Europe.

Mr. Miligan, another of our delegates, introduced resolutions to refer to the Committee on Judiciary, to inquire and report on the propriety of exempting from execution a homestead and the tools of mechanics and artisans; which resolution was referred. He also introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of adjourning on Saturday, and of meeting in Charleston at the first regular session. The House refused to take up this resolution, and it was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

He was followed by Major Barker, who gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the usury laws, and also a bill to abolish impurities; after which Mr. Simonon offered a resolution to appoint an editor for Pettigrew's Code.

Mr. Lettner then offered resolutions that a committee be required to report what means can be adopted to restore the arms and ammunition in the hands of the fugitive negroes to their proper authorities, and to punish persons hereafter selling their arms.

The only other matters of importance which took place to-day in either House were—notice by Mr. Talley, of intention to introduce a bill to amend the law in relation to the condition of the records of four readers of the State invaded by the enemy; and resolutions by Mr. Lucas—all offered in the House—to inquire what action it may be necessary to take to cause the records of Charleston to be returned to the city.

With regard to the last of these matters, it may be unknown to many of your readers that these records were removed to Columbia early in the war, and that they were returned there by order of the Legislature. There they remained until the approach of Gen. Sherman, when they were removed by the custodian and his assistants to York, where those of them which could be transported by the railroads—and fortunately they were the most important—were still stored.

You are already informed by the result of the election for United States Senator. The election of Gov. Perry is an endorsement, by the Legislature, of his kind and conciliatory course as Provisional Governor. It is a "benign" endorsement, accorded to him for having allied, creditably to himself, and beneficially to the State, the most trying position in which any citizen of South Carolina has ever been placed.

The telegraph has also given you the result of the vote for the Senator whose term is to expire in 1867. Who is to be elected no one can predict. Col. Orr will be informed of the result as soon as a choice is made.

about four hours, including the time taken up in voting for a United States Senator. The result of that vote I have already given you by telegraph. Governor Manning gained twenty-three votes on the vote of yesterday; Mr. Campbell gained four votes; Mr. Trecoet lost one vote; Chancellor Dunkin lost all except one vote; Mr. Boyce lost strength; Governor Pickens was withdrawn, and Governor Bonham was elected in his place. What will be the result of the vote of to-morrow, your correspondent does not pretend to predict. He endeavors to keep both eyes and ears open, to see and to hear; but in the midst of the electrifying, button-holing, log-rolling and engineering, he does not pretend to play the part of prophet. The friends of Governor Manning are jubilant, and claim that he will be elected on the first vote of to-morrow; but the friends of others of the same party are not so sanguine. Some have even gone so far as to predict that the seven votes of Governor Bonham will finally swell into the majority of the votes cast.

Colonel Wagoner introduced a bill for the promotion of foreign emigration and the appointment of a Commissioner.

Mr. Stogdell offered resolutions to instruct the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report a bill to give the election of President and Vice-President to the people.

Mr. Lord offered resolutions to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report as to the propriety of making parties witnesses in suits. Resolutions were also offered to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what changes, if any, are necessary to be made in the law of evidence caused by the destruction of public records in the passage of the enemy through the State.

A resolution to exempt from taxation property of persons who had suffered seriously by the war, for two years, was laid on the table.

Mr. Talley introduced a bill to amend the Act of 1838 with regard to wills.

Owing to the changed condition of our relations with the negro, the old laws of the State will require great modifications, and it is not improbable that any system other than the one proposed by Mr. Pressley to-day would work to the serious disadvantage of the State. He proposes, in his resolution, to refer to a committee to report as to the expediency of changing the law so as to have the public roads and bridges kept in order by contractors.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations, with regard to the negro troops now in the State, merits attention. That committee, through its chairman, Mr. Mullins, reports resolutions instructing the Provisional Governor to repress the necessity of the necessity of removing the negro troops from the State, and thus remove a cause of antagonism between the blacks and the whites, and an element of mischief and disaffection among the negroes.

Mr. Keitt offered resolutions that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of preventing any person from hiring a servant unless he or she has a discharge from the former master or the Judge of the District Court, under a penalty of six months imprisonment and one hundred dollars fine.

It was to be supposed that the case of the seat of Gen. Garlington would have been allowed to rest, as the House had already ordered a writ of election to fill the vacancy; but the master who brought in the case, and produced a long discussion—Mr. Trecoet having moved to declare the office of Adjutant and Inspector-General vacant, and that A. C. Garlington was entitled to the office. The Hon. Mr. Trecoet, Mr. Barker, Mr. Simonon, and Mr. Youmans participated in the discussion. The motion of Mr. Trecoet was finally laid on the table.

In the Senate to-day the only matters that specially interest your readers, are the introduction of a bill to incorporate the Insurance Company, and a resolution by Mr. Dozier to appoint an editor of Pettigrew's Code, similar to the resolution introduced a day or two ago by Mr. Simonon in the House.

If these resolutions which have been received are correct, and which will be published in to-morrow's paper, as I am informed, no doubt can any longer exist as to the fact that Col. Orr has been elected Governor by a very small majority. No one, even among his political enemies, can deny that the election of Col. Orr is a great triumph for the Democratic party, and a great loss to the Union.

On the signs of the times, I incline to think that if sense and moderation rule the day, the Democratic party may regain their former position of strength—but by keeping up wrangling and the rich names which have been applied to the different shades of opinion in the Democratic party, they will only drive the people to the arms of their opponents. On the question of negro suffrage, I think that New York will show itself sound, and that the Union will be saved by the people of the South on a level with the white man is by no means an easy task to create any reasonable alarm in the minds of those who love the Constitution as it was.

I have a very little said now about the Ketchum frauds and forgeries. In fact, Col. Wagoner seems to have grown up for him. The fact is that the times have created such an army of parties who are, in some measure, partakers in his guilt, by their gambling transactions, and that they have hardly felt as if there were any "without sin" as to be able "to cast the first stone at him." I incline, therefore, to the belief that he will, in the end, escape any heavy penalty for his guilt.

King Sol gave quite a sensation, in his eclipse, the other day. On all sides we saw smutty faces upturned towards the skies, from the steady-going merchant to the fashionable beauty.

Henry Ward Beecher has been delivering a very eloquent sermon on behalf of the South, which drew a great crowd. Pity that he should ever have turned his talents to other use than those of appeals in favor of suffering humanity.

We have quite a musical sensation here at present in the shape of Blind Tom, the negro pianist. It is really a wonder, and even the puffing of the Herald can hardly detract from his merit, both as performer and composer. Carl Forster and his two brothers give a grand concert of his music, and he speaks most highly of his talent. He himself is well known to all for his splendid organ, and, alas! that I should say so, for his poor singing.

Now brooms sweep clean, and under the present regime the New York Custom House is becoming a well-regulated and orderly office, and the thieves and rogues and the public are being protected against the frauds and mismanagement which too frequently have disgraced that Department. I will venture to say that the New York Custom House is a much greater income than heretofore from that Department.

We are suffering much from the long and continued drought, which has rendered it necessary for the Cotton Commissioners to appeal to the public to be as sparing of water, as the reservoirs are extremely low. Fortunately, the consequences might have been very serious, or the consequences might have been very serious.

There has been a good deal of sickness in our city of late, owing to the rapid changes of temperature. I trust that the weather will settle down, which cannot be far distant, will set matters right again.

Huntingdon, our great artist in portrait, has painted a very fine picture of the Court of Washington. It will doubtless be engraved and become very popular.

and good will between the two sections. In one breath, they cry "Peace, peace, reconstruction and friendship," and in the other "Blood! blood! Avenge my wrongs. The blood of our murdered men calls for vengeance." But have we no wrong to avenge? Are not our rights due the defeated? That we failed to establish a separate Republic seems to have been the will of God, and we the people bow with humble submission as the only course left us. Forbear the future, and about that it is for the best; but this it is given us to see now, that all the insults and oppressions of those in power are very grievous to bear. And now that "grim-visaged war has smothered his rinkled brow, and justice and civil strife pretend to rule the land, and the sword of justice or justice of punishing an act committed by a Southern man in the service of what he thought was his country, while the same act is justified and approved in the North, simply because the Southern man is crowned the victor of the latter? Must success cover every crime? Heaven knows we have had the worst of this fight in every way! While we have lasted, we expected no rights, even a faintly recognized right, but now there is no need to plead "military necessity." It seems as if the most subject cowardice to use the military against a people who have shown that they possessed at least one element of greatness in such a high degree—that of submission to the inevitable. Never have a proud people, preserving the semblance of freedom, been so humiliated. Every characteristic of the South has been swept away. The wealthy Southern planter, that beau-ideal of the past, and we give a sad, regretful bow to his shade as it vanishes forever, for he was a very pleasant institution, if not divine. No more Southern planters! And you Northern maidens who, for years past at Newport and Saratoga, practiced your fascinating wiles, in the hope of spending your winters on a Southern plantation, "weep, weep, and rend your hair," for they never will return. No, no; they are delving in mother earth with their own hands, and with a strong, brave heart, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. The delicate and tenderly nurtured Southern lady, where do you find her? Dabbling her soft, white hands, in the wash-tub, or browning her fair face over a cooking-stove. This, at least, is one consolation to the heart of many a Northern woman, that we do our own chores now.

And must all these sufferings go for nothing—loss of property, loss of honor, loss of every thing dear to the heart, for the sake of a few dollars? No, no; they are for one, protest against this one-sided justice, and call upon all calm, unprejudiced Northern people to put down this unnatural craving for excitement and blood. You may stop a battle in motion which you may not be able to stop. Remember the French Revolution. Those who instituted the horrors and proscriptions were themselves the victims before it ended. We have suffered enough. Now is the time to stop. If we can forget, surely you can. Let the spirit of the time should be, "Let the dead dead bury the dead."

Each side has had grievous wrongs to bear, and memories to recall; but "Time will be the best expiation." You have accomplished what you attempted. You have abolished slavery, and I suppose you can afford to be contented if you have made the negro your equal. Give you God-speed in your work. Make Cuffee a gentleman—though I fear the green grass will grow over him before that desirable result is attained. You have humiliated and degraded the negro, and you are now to rest upon your victorious laurels and be just, at least, if not magnanimous. Rest satisfied with confiscations, and shed no more blood. A SOUTHERN WOMAN.

I am not an admirer of the course of the extreme radicals who have brought upon our country the calamities of civil war—but I can give my meed of admiration for consistency wherever I find it. I would, therefore, far rather see the Tribune than such papers as the Herald patronized by the South, however ably conducted the latter paper is.

On the signs of the times, I incline to think that if sense and moderation rule the day, the Democratic party may regain their former position of strength—but by keeping up wrangling and the rich names which have been applied to the different shades of opinion in the Democratic party, they will only drive the people to the arms of their opponents. On the question of negro suffrage, I think that New York will show itself sound, and that the Union will be saved by the people of the South on a level with the white man is by no means an easy task to create any reasonable alarm in the minds of those who love the Constitution as it was.

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Exchange on New York, AT SIGHT, IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT. REFINED SUGARS, FLOUR AND BACON. R. M. BUTLER, East Bay, corner of Kerr's Wharf.

Gold for Sale. \$6000 GOLD FOR SALE. APPLY TO L. GAMBRILL, Banker, No. 7 Broad-street.

Exchange for Sale. EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, IN SUMS TO SUIT, for sale. Apply to L. GAMBRILL, Banker, No. 7 Broad-street.

Exchange and Collection Office. WILLIAM G. WHILDEN & CO. HAVE THIS DAY associated with them in the above business Mr. W. GEORGE GIBBS.

Exchange on England. BOUGHT AND SOLD BY MARSHALL, BEACH & CO., No. 24 Broad-street.

Sight Exchange on New York, IN SUMS TO SUIT. MARSHALL, BEACH & CO., No. 24 Broad-street.

Wanted. GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD BONDS. MARSHALL, BEACH & CO., No. 24 Broad-street.

Wanted. CITY OF SAVANNAH COUPONS. MARSHALL, BEACH & CO., No. 24 Broad-street.

FOR SALE. EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON, in sums to suit, by P. H. KEGLER, Corner of King and Hasel-streets.

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS BOUGHT BY P. H. KEGLER, CORNER OF KING & HASEL-STREETS.

WANTED. BANK NOTES, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Also, BONDS AND COUPONS. Apply to L. GAMBRILL, Banker, No. 7 Broad-street.

Banking House of L. Gambrill. CHARLESTON, S. C., October 24, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and having secured one of Lillie's Patent Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, is now prepared to receive Deposits, to be checked for at the will of the depositor. Interest of five per cent. per annum, however, will be allowed on balances of one thousand dollars and upwards. Check Books will be furnished customers. I have appointed Mr. EDWARD M. MORELAND my Attorney and Cashier. He will assist me in that capacity in carrying on my business. A portion of the business of the community is solicited. L. GAMBRILL.

HATS! HATS! HATS! THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE citizens of Charleston that he has just opened a fine assortment of HATS AND CAPS FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

A well selected stock of HATS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN. The goods have been selected with great care for this establishment, and will be offered at the lowest made up prices. The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. H. JOHNSON, No. 269 King-street, opposite Hasel-st. S. N. BROWN, formerly of Hasel-street, will be pleased to see his friends at this establishment.

WILLIAM MATTHIESSEN, AGENT, No. 219 King-street, West Side, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MARKET, HAS OPENED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, WHICH HE OFFERS AT MODERATE PRICES.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT SUPPLIED WITH CLOTHES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the best manner.

VERY FINE PHOTOGRAPHS (CARTES DE VISITE), OF BISHOPS QUINTARD AND ATKINSON, FROM life, can be had, wholesale and retail, at F. GUTEKUNST'S, No. 704 Art-street, Philadelphia.

Single copies sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents and stamp. Also, CARTES OF GEN. GRANT. November 2

NOTICE. Brass Moulding Shop at Florence, S. C. PERSONS WISHING WORK IN OUR LINE OF Business, can have their orders filled with neatness and dispatch. All manner of CAR, STEAMBOAT and MILL BRASSES done at the shortest notice.

JOHN F. CORDES, RICHARD W. NOWELL, Terms for All Casting must be paid in Cash, or Produce, on delivery. 1mo* October 18

SLATE! SLATE! SLATE! JOHN GALT, WHOLESALE SLATE DEALER, Sole Agent for the Following Celebrated Companies:

EAGLE SLATE CO., VERMONT. LEHIGH SLATE CO., PENNSYLVANIA. CHAPMAN SLATE CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPOTS: CORNER 10TH AVENUE AND 12TH-STREET, NEW YORK CITY. THURGOOD SQUARE, BUFFALO, N. Y. CORNER FRANKLIN AND WASHINGTON-STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.

ORDERS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO THE NEW YORK AGENCY, or left at the Slate Yard of DEMAREST & RUMLEY, on East Bay, between Wentworth and Hasel-streets, who are the only Agents in Charleston authorized to receive orders for Slate from the above-named Quarries. 2mo* September 29

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, ETC. THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, Oils, Leads, and Paints, also a fine assortment of Wooden Ware, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine and Rosin, received in exchange for goods.

AUSTIN & ALDER, No. 42 Market-street. October 10 1mo

Reliable Southern Insurance.

National Marine and Fire Insurance Company, OF NEW ORLEANS.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE INSURING PUBLIC that they have been legally appointed Agents of the above named Company, and are now ready to take FIRE, MARINE, AND RIVER RISKS AT CUSTOMARY RATES. This Company was organized in January, 1865, and its assets are this most secure in the country.

HENRY COBIA & CO, Agents. November 2 thst15

A CARD.

KLINCK, WICKENBERG & CO., HAVE RESUMED THEIR FORMER BUSINESS AT The Old Stand, Northeast cor. Broad and Church-streets.

ARE NOW RECEIVING A WELL ASSORTED AND PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, at lowest possible rates. Special care will be given to neat and careful packing. They most respectfully solicit a call from their old customers. November 2

"Pumariega."

25 M SEGARS OF THIS CHOICE BRAND, THE cheapest and best ever brought to this market. For sale by HILTON & CO., October 26 thst16 No. 157 MEETING-STREET.

200 Tons Coal.

100 TONS STOVE AND GRATE RED ASH COAL, egg size. 100 tons Steamboat and Foundry COAL. Expected daily per brig G. T. Geary. IN STORE. 100 tons BLACKSMITH'S COAL. For sale low in lots to suit purchasers, by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., No. 150 Meeting-street, corner Wentworth-st. thst15

150 tons Assorted Iron.

NOW LANDING PER SCHR. SUSANNAH. CONSISTING OF ROUND, FLAT, SQUARE, HORSE SHOE AND PLOW IRON; also, a large assortment of NAILS AND SPIKES. For sale by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., No. 150 Meeting-street, corner Wentworth-st. 2 thst

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, MANUFACTURER OF CAST AND SWEDISH STEEL, ELIPTIC RAILWAY SPRINGS, Hydraulic Jacks, Steam and Hydraulic Gauges, Water Gauges and Low Water Signals, Limbors and Justice's Patent Bridge Joint Chair Fastening, Shaw's Patent Cork Railway Springs; and also importer of Butcher's Solid Cast Steel Tyre, Cast Steel Rails and Frog, Cyclop's Cast and Spring Steel Fils, &c., and Davy Bro. Steam Hammers—offers for sale to Railway Companies any articles of his make or those under his control, on the most liberal terms.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 14 North 3rd-street, Philadelphia, No. 42 CHURCH-street, New York, Or through his Agents, CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Meeting-street, September 7 thst15mo Charleston, S. C.

CROCKERY AT WHOLESALE, AT No. 11 HAYNE-STREET, BY WILLIAM G. WHILDEN & CO.

October 12

NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RETURNED TO THE City, will contract for all kinds of HOUSE-BUILDING AND REPAIRING. W. H. GRUBER, No. 144 Wentworth-street, Or at DAWSON & BLACKMAN'S, No. 17 Broad-street. September 7 thst15

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLLOWING described CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Great Western Insurance Company of New York have been lost, and that after the usual period application will be made, as usual, for new certificates, viz: No. 379, 17th May, 1858, 28 Shares; No. 389, 11th June, 1858, 20 Shares. Both in name of E. L. Trenholm, in trust for Eliza B. Trenholm. thst15 September 14

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., November 1, 1865. [SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154.]

I CAPT. H. C. INWOOD IS HEREBY RELIEVED FROM DUTY as Provost Judge of First Sub-District, Military District of Charleston.

II. Col. J. P. SHINGLE GOBIN, 47th Penn. Vet. Vol., is hereby announced as Provost Judge of the Superior Provost Court of the First Sub-District, Military District of Charleston, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-Gen. W. T. BENNETT, Commanding Post and First Sub-District. GEORGE S. BURGER, First Lieut. 54th N. Y. V. and A. A. G. November 2

A CROWN OF GLORY.—EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD WHO HAS USED STERLING'S AMBROSIA is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the AMBROSIA famous all over the world.

IT IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE. It Cures Itching of the Head. It Makes New Hair Grow on Bald Heads. It Prevents the Hair from Falling Out. It Renders the Hair Soft and Glossy. Cleanses the Scalp. Cools the Heated Brow. Removes Dandruff. Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Baldness. Insures Luxuriant Locks. Inclines Hair to Curl. Super-adds Wigs. Kills Hair Eaters. Good effect apparent at once.

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